

Western Carolinian.

Printed and published, once a week, by JONES & CRAIG, Publishers of the Laws of Congress.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1830.

[VOL. XI. NO. 525.]

TERMS. — The terms of the Western Carolinian will be delivered as follows: — Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid quarterly. No paper will be discontinued, except at the direction of the Editors, until it shall be paid for the current quarter, and no notice will be given to the subscribers for the first week, and no notice will be given to the subscribers for the second week, they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editors, or they may not be forwarded.

BY AUTHORITY.



Ratioes of the United States:
Passed at the First Session of the 21st Congress.

NUMBER 33.

An Act to incorporate the Alexandria Canal Company.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That John Roberts, Phineas Janney, Robert J. Taylor, Thompson F. Mason, Hugh Smith, Anthony C. Cazenove, William H. Millar, Charles Bennett, Edmund J. Lee, Collis Auld, Henry Dunglerfield, George Brent and Jonathan Bucher, be, and they are hereby appointed Commissioners, any three of whom shall be competent to act, to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the company herein-after incorporated. The said Commissioners shall cause books to be opened at such times and places as they shall think fit, under the management of such persons as they shall appoint for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of the said Company, which subscriptions may be made either in person or by power of attorney; and notice shall be given by the said Commissioners of the time and place of opening the books.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said Commissioners shall cause the books to be kept open at least twenty days, and within sixty days after the expiration thereof, shall call a general meeting of the subscribers at the town of Alexandria, of which meeting notice shall be given by a majority of the Commissioners in at least one newspaper published in the City of Washington, and one published in the town of Alexandria, at least twenty days next before the said meeting; and such meeting shall and may be continued until the business shall be finished; and the Commissioners, at the time and place aforesaid, shall lay before the subscribers, the books containing the state of the said subscription, and if one-fourth of the capital sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars should not appear to have been subscribed, then the said Commissioners, or a majority of them, are empowered to take and receive subscriptions to make up such deficiency, and may continue to take and receive subscriptions for the term of twelve months thereafter; and a just and true list of all subscribers, with the sum subscribed by each shall be made out and returned by the said Commissioners, or a majority of them, under their hands, to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to be carefully preserved; and in case more than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be subscribed, then the sum subscribed shall be reduced to that amount by the said Commissioners, or a majority of them, by beginning at, or striking off a share from, the largest subscription or subscriptions under the largest, and above one share, until the same shall be reduced to the capital aforesaid, or all subscriptions reduced to the capital aforesaid, or all subscriptions reduced to one share, respectively; and if there be still an excess, then lots shall be drawn to determine the subscribers who are to be excluded in order to reduce the subscription to the capital aforesaid, which striking off shall be certified on the list aforesaid; and the capital stock of the Company hereby incorporated shall consist of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, of which every person subscribing may take and subscribe for one or more whole shares: Provided, That unless one forth of the said capital shall be subscribed, as aforesaid, all subscriptions under this act shall be void; and in case one-fourth, and less than the whole, shall be subscribed, then the said Commissioners, or a majority of them, are

hereby empowered and directed to take and receive the subscriptions which shall first be offered in whole shares, as aforesaid, until the deficiency shall be made up, a certificate of which additional subscription shall be made under the hands of the said Commissioners, or a majority of them, for the time being, and returned, as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, whenever one half, or a greater part of the said stock shall have been subscribed in the manner aforesaid, then the subscribers, their heirs and assigns, shall be, and are hereby declared to be, incorporated into a company, by the name of the Alexandria Canal Company, and may sue and be sued as such, and as such shall have perpetual succession, and a common seal; and it shall thereupon be the duty of the said Commissioners, or a majority of them, to call a general meeting of the subscribers, as they, or a majority of them, shall appoint, after advertising the same in such public prints as they, or a majority of them, may think proper; and such of the said subscribers as shall be present at the said meeting, or a majority of them, are hereby empowered and required to elect a President and six Directors, for conducting the said undertaking, and managing all the said Company's business and concerns, for and during such time, not exceeding three years, as the said subscribers, or a majority of them, shall think fit; and, in counting the votes of all general meetings of the said Company, each member shall be allowed one vote for every share, as far as 10 shares, and one vote for every 10 shares above 10, by him, or her, held at the time, in the stock of the said Company; and any proprietor, by writing, under his or her hand, executed before two witnesses, may depute any other member or proprietor to vote and act as proxy for him or her, at any general meeting: Provided, also, That no officer or director of said Company shall be allowed to vote on any stock but his own: And provided, also, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any person or persons, who may, from time to time, be by law appointed, from voting at any general meeting on any stock which may be held by any State.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said President and Directors, and their successors, or a majority of them assembled, shall have full power and authority to appoint, and, at their pleasure, dismiss, such engineer or engineers, and agent or agents, as they may deem expedient, and to fix their compensation, and to agree with any person or persons, on behalf of the said Company, to cut canals, erect dams, open feeders, construct locks, and perform such other works as they shall judge necessary and expedient for completing a canal, from the termination, or other point on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, to such place in the town of Alexandria as the Board of Directors shall appoint; and out of the money arising from the subscriptions and tolls, to pay for the same, and to repair and keep in order the said canals, locks, and other necessary works thereto and to defray all incidental charges; and also, to appoint a Treasurer, Clerk, and other officers, toll gatherers, managers, and servants, as they shall judge requisite, and to agree for, and settle their respective wages or allowances, and to settle, pass, and sign their accounts; and also, to make and establish rules of proceeding, and to transact all other business and concerns of the said Company, in and during the intervals between the general meetings of the same; and they shall be allowed, as a compensation for their trouble therein, such sum of money as shall by a general meeting of the stockholders, be determined: Provided, always, That the Treasurer shall give bond, in such penalty, and with such security, as the said President and Directors, or a majority of them, shall direct, for the true and faithful discharge of the trust reposed in him; and that the allowance to be made him for his services shall not exceed three dollars in the hundred, for the disbursements by him made; and that no officer in the company shall have any vote in the settlement or payment of his own account.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That, on all subscriptions there shall be paid, at the time of the subscription, on each share, one dollar; and thereafter, when the Company shall be formed, the stock subscribed shall be paid in such installments, and at such times, as the President and Directors shall, from time to time, require, as the work advances: Provided, That not more than one-half shall be demanded within any one year from the commencement of the work, nor any payment demanded until at least thirty days' public notice thereof shall have been given in such public newspapers as the said President and Directors

shall direct such notices to be published in; and, whenever any subscriber shall fail to pay any instalment called for by the Company, it shall and may be lawful for the Company, upon motion, to be made in any Court of Record, after ten days' notice, to obtain a judgment against the subscriber so failing to pay; or the said Company, at their option, may sell the stock of such subscriber, after giving sixty days' notice in such public newspapers as they may judge proper; and, if the proceeds of any such sale shall exceed the sum demanded, the surplus, after paying the expenses of such sale, shall be paid to the subscriber so failing, or his legal representatives; and the purchaser at such sale shall become a stockholder, and be subject to the same rules and regulations, and entitled to the same privileges, rights, and emoluments, as original subscribers under this act.

Sec. 6. And, to continue the succession of the said President and Directors, and to keep up the same number, be it enacted, That from time to time, upon the expiration of the said term for which the said President and Directors were appointed, the stockholders of the said Company, at their next general meeting, shall either continue the said President and Directors, or any of them, or choose others in their stead; and, until such choice be made, the President and Directors for the time being shall continue in office: and, in case of the death, removal, resignation, or incapability of the President, or any of the Directors, may and shall, in manner aforesaid, elect any other person or persons to be President and Directors, in the room of him or them, so dying, removing, or resigning; and may, at any one of their general meetings, remove the President, or any of the Directors, and appoint others for and during the remainder of the term for which such person or persons were at first to have acted.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That every President and Director, before he acts as such, shall take an oath or affirmation, for the due execution of his office.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the presence, in person or proxy, of the stockholders having a major part of the stock, at least, shall be necessary to constitute a general meeting of the stockholders, which shall be held on the first Monday in May, in every year, at such convenient place as shall be, from time to time, appointed by the said general meetings; but, if a sufficient number shall not attend on that day, the stockholders who do attend, and the business of the Company is finished; to which meeting, the President and Directors shall make report, and render distinct accounts of all their proceedings; and, on finding them fairly and justly stated, the stockholders then present, or a majority of them, shall give a certificate thereof, duplicate of which shall be entered on the Company's books; and, at such yearly general meetings, after leaving in the hands of the Treasurer such sums as the stockholders, or a majority of them, shall judge necessary for repairs and contingent charges, an equal dividend of all the net profits arising from the tolls hereby granted, shall be ordered and made to and among all the stockholders of the said Company, in proportion to their several shares, subject to the several provisions and enactments hereinafter declared: and, upon any emergency, in the interval between the said yearly meetings, the said President, or a majority of the said Directors, may appoint a general meeting of the stockholders of the Company, at any convenient place, giving at least one month's previous notice in such papers as they shall think proper; which meeting may be adjourned, and continued, as aforesaid; and in case the stockholders, or a majority of them, in any general meeting aforesaid, shall deem it expedient to order a semi-annual, rather than a yearly dividend, as aforesaid, then, in like manner, with like notice, and under the like restrictions, there shall be a half yearly, or semi-annual dividend of net profits declared and paid.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That, for and in consideration of the expense the said stockholders will be at in cutting the said canal, erecting locks and dams, providing aqueducts, feeders, and other works, and in improving and keeping the same in repair, the said canal, and all other works aforesaid, or which may be required to improve the navigation thereof; at any time thereafter, with all their profits, subject to the limitations herein provided, shall be, and the same are hereby vested in the said stockholders, their executors, administrators, and assigns, forever, as tenants in common, in proportion to their respective shares; and that it shall and may be lawful for the said President and Directors at all times, for ever thereafter, to demand and receive, at such places as shall hereafter be appointed by the President and Directors

foresaid, tolls for the passage of vessels, boats, rafts, produce, and all other articles, at such rates as the said President and Directors may hereafter allow and establish, according to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That if the Commissioners, or any of them, hereby required to be appointed, shall die, resign, or refuse to act, the vacancy occasioned thereby, shall be filled by a person or persons appointed by the President of the United States; and the person or persons so appointed, shall have all the power and authority which was vested in the commissioners, whose place he or they may be appointed to supply; and when any part of the canal aforesaid shall have been completed, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, the President and Directors of the Company, hereby created, shall have power, and it shall be their duty to ordain and establish, a rate of tolls to be paid upon boats, vessels, rafts, or other property, passing on the part of the canal so completed, and so, from time to time, as a part or parts shall be completed, until the entire canal shall have been finished, according to the true intent and meaning of this act; for the collection of which tolls, the President and Directors shall have power to establish so many toll-houses, and, at their pleasure, appoint and remove so many collectors, and at such places as, from time to time, they may judge expedient; and the said President and Directors shall have full authority, subject to the direction and control of a majority in interest of the stockholders represented in any general meeting, to regulate and fix a tariff of tolls, not exceeding an average of two cents per ton, per mile; and so to adjust the said tolls in relation to the capacity, or burden of the boats, and the dimensions of the rafts, passed the locks of the said canal, as to promote economy of water and time, in the navigation thereof.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the President and Directors shall annually or semi-annually declare and make such dividend of the net profits, from the tolls to be received, according to the provisions of this act, and from other resources of the Company, as they may deem advisable, after deducting therefrom the necessary current and the probable contingent expenses, to be divided among the proprietors of the stock of the said Company, in proportion to their respective shares, until the annual dividend thereon shall have reached twenty per centum, beyond which it shall never extend; but should the net revenue of the Company exceed that amount for any two years in succession, then such excess shall be applied by the President and Directors, in such mode as shall be agreed on by a majority of the stockholders, convened in general meeting, to strengthening, improving, and extending the works of the canal of every description requiring the same; and should the said tolls continue, after such improvements have been completed, to net more than twenty per cent. per annum to the stockholders, for any two years in succession, the tolls upon the same shall be reduced by the President and Directors, according to some just and equitable ratio, till the said dividend shall fall to twenty per cent. per annum: Provided, That should the said dividend thereafter sink below twenty per cent. per annum, the said tolls, or a part thereof, may be renewed, till the said net dividend reaches that amount.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the said canal, and the works to be erected thereon, in virtue of this act, when completed, shall forever thereafter be esteemed and taken to be navigable as a public highway, free for the transportation of all goods, commodities, and produce, whatever, on payment of the tolls to be imposed, as provided by this act; and no other toll or tax whatever, for the use of the said canal, and the works thereon erected, shall at any time hereafter be imposed, unless under sanction of a law of the United States.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the President and Directors, or a majority of them, to agree with the owners of any land, through or on which it is intended that the said canal, or any of the works thereunto appertaining, shall pass, or be situated, or of the land necessary for the construction of a basin at the termination of the said canal at Alexandria, for the purchase or use and occupation thereof; and in case of disagreement, or in case the owner thereof shall be a female-covert, under age, non-compos, or out of the District of Columbia, on application to a Justice of the Peace, shall issue his warrant under his hand and seal, to the Marshal of the District of Columbia, to summon a jury of eighteen inhabitants of that county, not related to the parties, nor in any manner interested, to meet on the land

to be valued, at a day to be expressed in the warrant, not less than ten, nor more than twenty days thereafter; and the Marshal, upon receiving the said warrant, shall forthwith summon the said jury, and, when met, shall administer an oath, or affirmation, to every juror who shall appear, being not less than twelve in number, that he will faithfully, justly, and impartially, value the land, and all damages the owner thereof shall sustain by cutting the canal through such land, or the use or occupation for the purpose and period necessary, of such land, according to the best of his skill and judgment, and that, in such valuation, he will not spare any person for favor or affection, nor any person grieve, for malice, hatred or ill-will; and in every such valuation and assessment of damages the jury shall be, and they are hereby, instructed to consider in determining and fixing the amount thereof, the actual benefit which will accrue to the owner, from conducting the said canal through, or creating any of the said works upon his land, and to regulate their verdict thereby, except that no assessment shall require any such owner to pay or contribute any thing to the said company, where such benefit shall exceed, in the estimate of the jury, the value and damages ascertained as aforesaid; and the acquisition, thereupon taken, shall be signed by the Marshal, and some twelve or more of the jury, and returned by the Marshal to the Clerk of the County, and unless good cause be shown against the said inquisition, it shall be affirmed by the Court, and recorded; but if the said inquisition should be set aside, or if, from any cause, no inquisition shall be returned to such court within a reasonable time, the said Court may, at its discretion, as often as may be necessary, direct another inquisition to be taken in the manner above prescribed; and upon every such valuation, the jury is hereby directed to describe and ascertain the bounds of the land by them valued, and the quantity and duration of the interest and estate in the same, required by the said Company, for its use; and their valuation shall be conclusive, upon all persons, and shall be paid by the said President and Directors to the owner of the land, or his legal representatives; and on payment thereof, the said Company shall be seized of such land, as of an absolute estate in perpetuity, or with such less quantity and duration of interest in the same, or subject to such partial or temporary use or occupation, as shall be required and described as aforesaid, as if conveyed by the owner of them; and whenever, in the construction of the said canal, or any of the works thereof, locks, dams, ponds, feeders, tunnels, aqueducts, bridges, or works, of any other description whatsoever appertaining thereto, it shall be necessary to use earth, timber, stone, or gravel, or any other material, to be found on any of the lands adjacent or near thereto, and the said President and Directors, or their agent, cannot procure the same for the works aforesaid, by private contract, of the proprietor or owner, or in case the owner shall be a female-covert, or non-compos, or under age, or out of the District of Columbia; the same proceedings, in all respects, shall be had, as in the case before mentioned, of the assessment and condemnation of the lands for the said canal, or the works appertaining thereto.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Company hereby incorporated, to cut, make, and construct the said canal, with good and sufficient locks, on the most improved plan for expedition in the use thereof, and with a width of not less than forty feet at the surface of the water therein, or of twenty-eight feet at the bottom thereof, unless the quality of the soil shall require a narrow base, to admit of a sufficient slope to preserve the banks from sliding down, and sufficient to admit, at all seasons, the navigation of boats and rafts with a depth of not less than four feet water, at the least; and whenever wastes shall be essential to the security of the said canal, and in no other situation whatever, along the same, the waste water of the said canal may be, from time to time, sold or disposed of by the said Company, for the purpose of supplying such works and machinery as require a water power and along one side, at least, of the said canal, and such aqueducts as it may render necessary, there shall be provided, throughout its whole extent, a towing path of sufficient breadth to apply the power of horses to the navigation thereof.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That the stock of the said company shall be considered as personal estate, and shall only be transferable by the owners thereof, in person or by proxy, on the books of the company: Provided, That no transfer shall be made, except for one or more whole shares, and not for part of such share or shares, and that no share or shares shall at any time be sold, conveyed, or held in trust, for the use and benefit, or in the name of another, whereby the said President and Directors, or the stockholders of the said company, or any of them, shall be or may be challenged, or made to answer concerning any such trust; but that every person appearing, as aforesaid, to be a stockholder, shall, as to the others of the said company, be, to every intent, taken absolutely as such; but as between any trustee, and the person for whose benefit any trust shall be created, the common remedy may be pursued.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That, if the capital aforesaid shall prove insufficient, it shall and may be lawful for the said company, from time to time, to increase the said capital, by the addition of so many whole shares as shall be judged necessary by the said stockholders, or a majority of them, present at any general meeting of the said company; and the said President and Directors, or a majority of them, are hereby empowered, and required, after giving at least two months' previous notice of such increase in such newspapers as they may think proper, to open books at such places as they shall think proper, for receiving such additional subscriptions, in which the stockholders of the said company, for the time being, shall and are, hereby, declared to have the preference of all others, for the first thirty days after the said books shall be opened, as aforesaid, of taking and subscribing for so many whole shares as any of them shall choose; and the said President and Directors are hereby required to observe, in all other respects, the same rule therein, as are by this act prescribed for receiving and adjusting the first subscriptions, and in like manner to return, under the hands of

MR. BENTON'S SPEECH.

any three or more of them, an exact list of such additional subscriptions, with the sums subscribed, to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to be by him preserved, as aforesaid; and all stockholders of such additional shares shall, and are hereby declared to be, from thenceforward, incorporated into the said company.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That whenever it shall become necessary to subject the lands of any individuals to the purposes provided for in this act, and their consent cannot be obtained, it shall and may, be lawful for the company to enter upon such land, and proceed to the execution of such works as may be requisite; and that the pendency of any proceedings in any suit, in the nature of a writ of *ad quod damnum*, or any other proceedings, shall not bind or delay the progress of the work; and it shall be the duty of every Court to give precedence to controversies which may arise between the company created by this act, and the proprietors of land sought to be condemned for public uses, and to determine them in preference to all other causes.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That the Common Council of the town of Alexandria be, and they are hereby, authorized to subscribe for the capital stock of the said Company, on behalf of the Corporation of the said town, and to borrow money for the payment thereof, and to raise by taxes, to be imposed on the inhabitants of the said town, and the property therein, such sums as shall be necessary for the payment of such subscriptions or loans.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.

Approved, May 22, 1830.

ANDREW JACKSON.

THOUGHTS ON SLEEP.

"Blessings," exclaimed Sancho, "on him that first invented sleep! It wraps a man all round like a cloak.—It is a delicious moment, certainly—that of being well nestled in bed, and feeling that you shall drop gently to sleep. The good is to come, not past! the limbs have been just tried enough to render the remaining in one posture delightful; the labor of the day is done. A gentle failure of the perceptions comes creeping over one; the spirit of consciousness disengages itself more and more, with slow and hushing degrees, like a mother detaching her hand from that of her sleeping child; the mind seems to have a balmy lid closing over it, like the eye;—tis closing—tis more closing—tis closed. The mysterious spirit has gone to take its airy rounds."

Our two most favorite passages on sleep are, one in the *Philoctetes* of Sophocles, admirable for its contrast to a scene of terrible agony, which it closes, and the other, the following address in Beaumont and Fletcher's tragedy of *Valentinian*, the hero of which is also a sufferer under bodily torment. He is in a chair slumbering; and these most exquisite lines are gently sung with music:

Care charming sleep, thou easer of all woes,
Brother to death, sweetly thyself dispose
On this afflicted prince. Fall like a cloud
In gentle showers: give nothing that is loud
Or painful, to his slumbers: easy, light,
And as a purring stream thou son of Night,
Pass by his troubled senses: sing his pain
Like hollow murmuring wind, or silver rain;
Into this prince, gently, oh gently slide:
And kiss him into slumbers, like a bride.

How earnest and prayer-like are these pauses! How lightly sprinkled, and yet how deeply settling, like rain, the fancy! How quiet, affectionate, and perfect the conclusion!

Sleep is most graceful in an infant; soundest, in one who has been tried in the open air; completest to the seaman after a hard voyage; most welcome, to the mind haunted with one idea; most touching to look at, in the parent that has weight; lightest, in the playful child; proudest, in the bride adored.

VANITY.

The vanity of young men in loving fine clothes and new fashions, and valuing themselves by them, is one of the most childish pieces of folly that can be, and the occasion of great profuseness and undoing of young men. Avoid curiosity and too much expensiveness in your apparel; be comely, plain, decent, cleanly, not curious nor costly; it is the sign of a weak head-piece to be sick for every new fashion, or to think himself the better in it, or the worse without it.

Sir Matthew Hale.

Humbug.—A Rhode Island Editor gives a sublime account of some lady on board a Providence "Steamer" who got a "treacherous great" bug in her ear. We suspect from the character of the paper where this great matter appears, that it was a *Humbug*. *Camden Journal*.

and from places in the Mediterranean; all of which are at this time consumers of American provisions, and take from us beef, pork, corn, corn meal, flour, rice, potatoes, &c. Their salt costs them almost nothing. It is made on the sea beach by the power of the sun, with little care and aid from man. It is brought to the United States as ballast, costing nothing for the transportation across the sea. The duty alone prevents it from coming to the United States in the most unbound quantity. Remove the duty, and the trade would be prodigious. A bushel of corn is worth more than a sack of salt, to the half starved people to whom the sea and the sun gives as much of this salt as they will rake up and pack away. The fever at New Orleans would be covered; their ware houses would be crammed with salt; the barter trade would become extensive and universal, if this odious duty was suppressed; a bushel of corn, or of potatoes, a few pounds of butter, or a few pounds of beef or pork, would purchase a sack of salt; the steam boats would bring it up for a trifle; and all the upper States of the GREAT VALLEY, where salt is so scarce, so dear, and so indispensable for rearing stock and curing provisions, in addition to all its obvious uses, would be cheaply and abundantly supplied with that article. Mr. B. concluded with saying, that, next to the reduction of the price of public lands, and the free use of the earth for labor and cultivation, he considered the abolition of the salt tax, and a free trade in foreign salt, as the greatest blessing which the Federal Congress could now bestow upon the people of the West.

Mr. RENCAER'S CIRCULAR.

To the Freemen of the Tenth Congressional District of North Carolina.

FELLOW CITIZENS: The first session of the 21st Congress has terminated, and duty, as well as inclination, prompts me to lay before you the result of our deliberations. Many of them have been of a grave and interesting character, and well calculated to have an important bearing upon the future destiny of our country.

Our public debt has always been considered worthy of the earliest attention of those who have been entrusted with the management of our national concerns; and, indeed, when we reflect that it was, in part, the price of our liberty, we are not at all surprised that its extinguishment has always been looked to as an object of the very deepest solicitude. There are, indeed, in some portions of our country, interested politicians, who do not seem to feel the same solicitude. These men speak exultingly of a splendid government and of a national debt as a national blessing, calculated to bind us together, and to preserve and to perpetuate the Union. But such principles invite only to the most profuse prodigality, and are well calculated for the regions of monarchies and despotisms; but are destitute of that purity, simplicity, and economy, without which no free government can long exist.

Economy in our private relations is a virtue; but in our public expenditures, it is an imperative duty, which we owe both to ourselves and to posterity. It may very well suit the policy of governments intended to oppress the people, to encourage their national debt, and by becoming debtors to the wealth and aristocracy of the country, interest them in the preservation of a government which they would otherwise be disposed to subvert and destroy. But I trust the day is far, very far distant, when it shall become necessary to appeal to the avarice of the American people, in order to secure their attachment to American liberty; when, instead of exclaiming with our fathers, "give me liberty or give me death!" there will be heard nothing but the sordid growlings of avarice, preferring its own personal gratification to all those blessings of a free government, for which our fathers so freely poured out their blood and treasure, and counted them but dross in the comparison.

Let me, therefore, lay before you the amount of our public debt; the revenue of the country; and the time within which that debt may be discharged, by a proper application of our revenue.

The revenue of the United States for the year ending the 31st December, 1829, was \$24,767,122, which, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1829, formed an aggregate of \$30,739,557; of this revenue, about two millions was derived from the sale of the public lands, from stock held in the Bank of the United States, and other smaller sources of revenue, and all the rest from duties upon imported goods, commonly denominated imposts or customs. The expenditures for the same year amounted to \$25,071,017; of this sum \$3,101,683 was expended for the support of the civil list, foreign intercourse, and other miscellaneous service; \$6,271,502 for the military service, including the support of the army, fortifications, ordnance, Indian affairs, pensions, arming the militia, and internal improvement; \$3,312,932 for the naval service, including its gradual improvement; and \$12,383,809 towards the payment of the national debt; leaving in the Treasury, 1830, a balance of \$5,668,440, to be applied to the expenditures of the present year.

The public debt of the United States was, on the 1st January, 1829, \$38,406,418. During that year, there was paid, as stated above, \$12,383,800, a larger sum than has been paid within any one year for ten years past, leaving the public debt, on the 1st January, 1830, \$48,565,393, consisting of the following funded stock, bearing the following interest: \$6,440,556 of 6 per cent. stock; \$12,793,000, of 5 per cent. stock, \$15,994,664 of 4½ per cent. stock; \$13,295,249 of 3 per cent. stock, (balance of the Revolutionary debt;) \$42,524 of unfunded debt.

It is believed that, under an economical and judicious administration of our revenue, we shall be able to apply, under the operations of the sinking fund, \$11,500,000 during the present year, and \$12,000,000 annually hereafter, to the payment of the public debt. Upon this supposition, the whole of that debt, which is now so burdensome to the industry of the country, will be discharged by the 30th June, 1834. But \$7,000,000 of the 5 per cent. stock of the public debt is due the Bank of the United States, for stock subscribed for by the Government. This stock is selling in the market at a premium of 26 per cent. This item, therefore, in our public debt, can hardly be looked upon as a debt that is burdensome to the nation; for the Government could at any moment sell her stock in the bank, pay off her subscription, and have a balance left of at least \$1,750,000. The balance of our Revolutionary debt bears an interest of only 3 per cent. and is not, therefore, an object of very great anxiety. If, then, we except this and our bank subscription, the whole of our other debt may be discharged by the 31st December. I have been the more particular on the subject of our public debt, because I know the laudable anxiety you feel for its complete extinguishment; and when we look to the history of public debts in other nations, we are most solemnly admonished of the propriety of making every possible exertion, in time of peace, to relieve the people from this national burthen.

As the public debt approximates to extinction, the tariff daily becomes a subject of more interest, particularly to the agricultural part of the Union, whose interest is more directly and more seriously affected by it. While revenue continued to be the main object of the tariff, and the duty imposed a reasonable one, no one was heard to utter the language of complaint. But the system is now changed; its main object is no longer revenue, but protection, exclusion of foreign trade, and ultimately a destruction of the revenue. The manufacturers have become so strong and so entirely regardless of every interest but their own, that they have increased the tariff from time to time, until its oppressions have become so enormous, that a brave and patriotic State has been driven to the very brink of an open and desperate resistance.—From an average duty of ten per cent. it has been increased to an average of more than forty per cent. We are forced to bear these burthens, not to raise a revenue, but to protect domestic manufactures; and upon every article which we purchase, we pay forty per cent. more than we should but for these duties. If it be an article of foreign manufacture, the 40 per cent. goes to refund the duty, which has been paid at the custom house; but if it be an article of domestic manufacture, it goes as a bounty into the pocket of the New Englander, because it enables him to get just that much more for it than he could if we were allowed a free trade with all nations.

I will not insult your good understanding by offering to you an argument to show the injustice of robbing and oppressing one portion of the Union to protect and enrich another. Well was the tariff, in 1824, termed "a bill of abominations," by a New England statesman, although his moral vision, in 1828, after his interest had changed became so far changed that he could see nothing in it but "the splendid American system," which, in his opinion, the nation stood pledged to support!

I have said that the tariff falls peculiarly hard upon the South, who are an agricultural people. Let me offer you a few statistical facts to show the truth of it. The total amount of exports of the United States, for the year ending the 30th September, 1829, was valued at \$55,700,193. Of this sum, Cotton constituted \$26,575,311; Rice, 2,514,370; Tobacco, 4,981,974; Other Southern articles, 2,000,000.

\$45,072,655
So it will be seen that the States growing rice, cotton, and tobacco, constituting about one third of the population of the United States, grow about two thirds of her exports; and supposing us to import and consume as much as we export, (of which I think there can be no doubt, the imports of the nation being something more than the exports, this wondrous instance of oppression will be presented—*one-third of the population paying two-thirds of the revenue!* But if we look to the inequality in the distribution of this revenue, the injustice and oppres-

sion of the tariff add our own hard lot will be still more glaring. It will then be seen that, among a people paying two-thirds of the revenue, the Government has the wonderful liberality to expend one third! Well may the South set her face against the injustice of the tariff, and the prodigality of the Government, which are thus grinding us down to the very dust; which are annually draining us of our hard earnings and sucking up our substance, and waiting them off to fertilize and fallen more favored regions.

But, Fellow Citizens, I will no longer indulge in the language of complaint. I will strike a chord which is more grateful to myself and more agreeable to you, and congratulate you, on the partial relief already obtained, and the future prospect of a more general relief from a system which I have thought merited the harshest terms of reprobation. During the present session, we have passed laws reducing the duty on cocoa (of which chocolate is made) from 4 to 1 cent per pound; on coffee, from 5 to 1 cent per pound; on molasses, from 10 to 5 cents per gallon, and on salt, from 20 to 10 cents per bushel. These acts do not take effect before the next year, when their influence will be felt in reducing the price of articles, some of which are of common use, and others of indispensable necessity; and, from documents now before me, will leave in the pockets of the people of the States two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which would annually be drawn out but for a reduction of these duties. This, however, I look upon as an earnest of a future and more general relief, which we have a right to expect from a returning sense of justice in the nation. In a few years our national debt will exist no more. Let us then cast about, curtail our expenditures, restore the Government to that rigid economy which was observed in its youth, but from which we have most wofully departed, and reduce the burthens of the people, so as to meet those expenditures only which are absolutely necessary. Then the fond hopes of the patriot in the future glory of his country will not be disappointed. Instead of that decay and discontent which now marks and distracts some portion of our Union, peace, happiness, and prosperity, will everywhere prevail. Agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, will alike flourish; and the American Eagle will float in eternal glory and triumph, over a people every where happy, in the conscious enjoyment of equal rights and equal laws.

(To be concluded in our next.)

FEMALE EDUCATION.

At a time like the present, and in an age of improvement like this, when Christianity is planting its standard on the ruins of paganism and idolatry, when science is throwing open its portals to the entrance of the mighty and the mean—when "man is seeking, through blood and slaughter, his long lost liberty," it is a source of much gratification to perceive the fairer part of creation whose rights have so long been slumbering in darkness and neglect, beginning to assume to themselves the dignity and station in the round of human existence to which nature and reason entitle them.

There are few subjects which draw after them a train of more interesting consequences than *female education*; no matter whether we view it as relating to the welfare of society at large, or with a tendency to individual happiness, it still presents a claim to our consideration which we should not neglect. Upon the distribution of knowledge depends the stability of our liberties, and where can the seeds of this knowledge be better sown than in the nursery, and whose hand is better calculated to direct the tender scion than that of a mother. The situation in which she is placed by the laws of nature and the rules of human society, of being the constant guardian and companion of youth during the hours of infancy, and the subsequent influence she exerts over her offspring, give her the opportunity and power, of moulding in almost any form her judgment may dictate, and impressing on their minds the first rudiments of education.

I will not insult your good understanding by offering to you an argument to show the injustice of robbing and oppressing one portion of the Union to protect and enrich another. Well was the tariff, in 1824, termed "a bill of abominations," by a New England statesman, although his moral vision, in 1828, after his interest had changed became so far changed that he could see nothing in it but "the splendid American system," which, in his opinion, the nation stood pledged to support!

I have said that the tariff falls peculiarly hard upon the South, who are an agricultural people. Let me offer you a few statistical facts to show the truth of it. The total amount of exports of the United States, for the year ending the 30th September, 1829, was valued at \$55,700,193. Of this sum, Cotton constituted \$26,575,311; Rice, 2,514,370; Tobacco, 4,981,974; Other Southern articles, 2,000,000.

\$45,072,655
So it will be seen that the States growing rice, cotton, and tobacco, constituting about one third of the population of the United States, grow about two thirds of her exports; and supposing us to import and consume as much as we export, (of which I think there can be no doubt, the imports of the nation being something more than the exports, this wondrous instance of oppression will be presented—*one-third of the population paying two-thirds of the revenue!* But if we look to the inequality in the distribution of this revenue, the injustice and oppres-

and qualifications that fit her for a different sphere. Her path through life, though perhaps it may in some measure lead through "bowery meads and verdant dales," yet it requires all the boasted powers ascribed to women to enable her to "preserve the even tenor of her way." In the discharge of her duties, whatever they may be, they are thronged with the same difficulties, and require the same energy to perform, that attend the pathway of men.

If knowledge has unrolled its ample page to her view—if education has regenerated and enlightened her mind, how "happy would she go on rejoicing in her way." Interest and gratitude speaks to man in a voice which cannot be misunderstood, to the great means of acquiring this knowledge which will yield him so abundant a harvest of profit and pleasure. Their relative dependence the one upon the other, call for it. The first for her protection and support, the latter for that sweet peace which is only in her power to give. It is from her that all man's joys and pleasures emanate. His fire-side is the throne of his happiness, and if ignorance, accompanied with the grosser feelings of our nature, spread its mantle there, how gloomy is the scene. The cultivation of the female intellect cannot detract from the power, influence, or pleasure of man. It will bring no "rival in his kingdom"—it will not render her conversation less agreeable—it will not render her judgement less sure and certain in the management of the domestic affairs of a family—it will not render her less capable to discharge the duties of a mother in rearing and correcting the sentiments of those over whom nature has ordered her to be the natural guardian and tutor. When man finds his little all swept from him by repeated misfortune, it will not render her less capable to "soothe his melancholy mind." When he finds himself stretched upon a bed of sickness, certainly knowledge and information, added to the tender feelings of her nature, will not incapacitate her to administer the "balm of Gilead" to his fevered mind.

FRAT JUSTITIA RUAT COLUM.

Salisbury:

JUNE 29, 1830.

PROSPECTUS FOR THIS PAPER.
We desire to be useful to our Fellow-Citizens, whilst at the same time we can advance our pecuniary interests, has induced us to undertake the conduct of the press, which has recently been relinquished by PAUL WATTS, Esq. of this place.

In undertaking the management of a task, to do proper justice to which, would call for general and accurate knowledge; no inconsiderable share of dignity and prudence, with great and unwearied industry and application, we feel confident of the result, since we can arrogate to ourselves neither all those qualifications, and but a small dividend of any. But we can declare in good faith to our fellow-citizens, who may feel inclined to extend to us their patronage; that no efforts on our part, shall be wanting to fill up the highest measure of expectation that can be formed of the probable good and advantage, which the publication of our paper, with a view to the dissemination of knowledge and truth, cannot fail to produce in some degree.

We are in no wise inclined to detract from the credit and standing which some of our Journals have acquired for themselves abroad as well as at home—but we must not be charged with unfairness or illiberality, since candor impels us to declare, that many of the agents of our presses have scandalized themselves and their country, in an unpardonable recklessness of that dignified course of conduct which should distinguish every periodical intended for public investigation.

We profess ourselves to be ardently attached to the good cause of our country, with which we consider identified the security and perpetuation of the Union; a constant and unabated regard for the spirit and strict letter of the constitution, and a wise and judicious inculcation of the Republican principles, the practice of which characterized the administrations of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe.

We are at present particularly friendly to those in whose hands the administration of the affairs of the Nation is at this moment entrusted; and sincerely hope they may continue to tread the path of their great and distinguished predecessors in office.

Should any measure be recommended that does not strictly accord with our ideas of propriety as to the policy which should be pursued by the nation in the conduct of its internal concerns, as well as the relations which subsist between this and other countries, we will not fail to warn our fellow-citizens, in order that they may commune with their representatives, thro' whom alone they can enter their protest, in the Legislative Hall, against any unfavorable or obnoxious measure.

Of the domestic policy which should regulate the internal concerns of this State, we do not exactly know how to speak, since no subject momentous to the people of this quarter of the

country would be in which the whole population in common are not equally interested, does, at this time, present itself to our view; we can therefore only promise at present a steady adherence to such principles of domestic policy as in our view will best secure the peace and prosperity of the state.

To those fond of perusing literary productions, our paper, when enlarged, (which we have it in contemplation to do) will afford considerable advantages, since we have determined to fill up the spare room in our columns, with the best selections of that character, which our taste and judgment may prefer, as containing instructive and entertaining matter.

We will conclude by assuring all, that nothing will be left unassayed which could render the perusal of a news-letter attractive and agreeable. With these assurances, we feel a confidence that the liberal and enlightened public will not fail to proffer us their hand and support, availing to themselves the privilege of withdrawal in the usual manner, when dissatisfaction assumes its reign among them. We hope the old supporters of the paper will continue their patronage, and that the mere exchange of Editors will not be an inducement with them to withdraw their subscriptions.

Prescription.—We always thought, that the magnanimity of the North was idle cant and whining pretension, when the exercise of that virtue could be brought to bear upon their interest so far as to operate to its injury. They know how to talk of magnanimity, and to recommend it to others, but they cannot add example to precept. Certain of the Northern delegation had the independence and magnanimity to oppose encroachments upon the state authorities in the shape of Indian Sovereignty, and to set their faces against the power contended for, to establish an imperium in imperio, destructive at once of all civil rule and domestic quiet; but the Northern community had not the magnanimity to applaud the disinterested and manly spirit of their Representatives in Congress, who dared to oppose the principles, which the Indian party sought to establish. Those men have already been proscribed by public sentiment, and threatened with a deprivation of their seats in Congress, at the next election. What does this evince? An obstinate spirit, and a relentless, wayward disposition. They talk of the liberty of speech and freedom of opinion as being privileges, unalienable, and inviolable, and which can only be exercised, without interruption, in a free Republican government. They boast of those privileges, as being the firmest props of their freedom and independence; but have they not already violated those rights by proscribing their Representatives, for a free and honest expression of their sentiments? They paralyze the nerves of our institutions, by such an inquisition and make time—serving men of their Representatives.

The merits of the Indian question we will not discuss, but will be content with remarking, that the interference of the North was not founded in the conviction of the justice of the cause they advocated, but was based upon that interminable and implacable hatred, which it has manifested towards the South, since the termination of the last war. For the truth of this assertion we appeal to their votes in Congress, and to their resolutions adopted and scattered throughout the Union.

Isaac Hill.—It will be recollect that mention was made sometime since, that Gov. Woodbury would decline a re-election, as Senator of New-Hampshire, and make way for Isaac Hill, whose nomination, to the Senate for comptroller was some time since rejected. It was, we find, a correct statement, since he is now a Senator from New-Hampshire, for six years. In the House of Representatives he received 117 votes out of 220, and 9 out of twelve in the Senate.

We cannot say that we have any correct information, as to the true character of Mr. Hill, who has, certainly, been as much pelted by abuse as any man in our country, but this recent occurrence is a clear manifestation of the esteem in which he is held by his own state, and evidently a partial refutation of the charges, which have been preferred against him. And we are inclined to the belief, that his rejection was a part of that system of proscription, which some of our Senators have been carrying on, whilst at the same time they were raising the hue and cry against President Jackson, and charging him with proscription because he had the industry, and scrutiny to find out those who had abused the trust reposed in them; and the firmness to turn them out, and fill their places by those who were more deserving of the confidence always to be reposed in our public officers.

The members of the Salisbury Temperance Society are requested to meet at the Court-House, on the 3d of July next, at 11 o'clock A. M. Two or three speeches will be delivered on the occasion.

William B. Wilson, an intelligent farmer of this county, informs us that, from one grain of wheat, he produced twenty-two stalks,—one of which had one hundred and one grains on it; and the twenty-two stalks, produced fourteen hundred and eighty-five grains! [Beat this, who can?]

The Supreme Court, of this State, commenced its session on Monday the 14th inst. All the judges present.

Joseph Caldwell, of Iredell, and Burgess S. Gaither, of Burke county, have been admitted to Superior Court practice.

Moses Jones & Craigie.—Permit me to state, through the medium of your paper, that a very favorable opportunity now presents itself to the citizens of Salisbury, as well as the military generally, of raising a fine Band of Music. Mr. Hoffman, a Gentleman from Germany, but more recently from New York, and eminently skilled in the science of music, is now in Town, and would be glad of an opportunity of instructing one. His terms and conditions are such, that no one who feels interested in the subject, can object. Opportunity like the present, seldom occur; and it is confidently hoped, that the present one will not fail for the want of encouragement.

Where is the person so insensible to the charms of music, as not to be thrilled by the melodious strains of a well organized, and well taught Band? Or where is the citizen whose bosom would not swell with re-animated pleasure, to witness the Civil and Military processions of Salisbury, escorted by an elegant Band of Music, like the one in contemplation! I take it upon me, Gentlemen, to say, not one. Nor do I believe that any thing more is wanting to accomplish an object so desirable to the citizens generally, than for a few individuals to patronize it, by circulating a subscription among their friends.

The writer of this will be himself, responsible for fifty dollars, within the circle of his own friends.

A LOVER OF MUSIC.

We lay before our readers, to-day, a part of the very interesting circular of our Representative in Congress, Col. Hencher, to the people of this district. We are sorry that we could not publish it entire, inasmuch as we think it will be read with the greatest interest by every man in the district; it shall however be concluded as soon as practicable.

He makes a very clear and concise statement of our national affairs and exposes the Tariff in all its nude deformities, to the view of the people. Agreeably to his statement, and it is corroborated by facts, the Southern States, comprising about one third of the population of the Union,—"pay two-thirds of the Revenue." Can any reasonable man, any longer, give his support to a measure, which carries on its face, such deep marks of injustice and oppression. It is foul robbery.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS, &c.
Having disposed of the establishment of the Western Carolinian, and being desirous of entering upon public duties abroad, as soon as practicable,—the undersigned requests all who are indebted to him for Newspapers, Advertisements, &c. to make payment as soon as possible. Those who have paid in advance, will be supplied with the Paper by Messrs. Jones & Craigie. Moneys due the undersigned, may be transmitted to him by mail.

PHILIP WHITE.

June 25th, 1830.

We are no believers in degrees, for they are always used to brow-beat men to the formation of their opinions upon any subject, as has been sufficiently exemplified in the case now before us. We no longer wait to hear any thing about Northern Slavery.

"It is with great satisfaction we notice that the National Intelligencer, which has a wide circulation in the Tariff States, has of late given several extracts from the Southern papers, exhibiting the extent of the excitement which there prevails in regard to the usurpations of the General Government. If some of the papers in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other States, which, like the ostrich, because they hide their heads, think there is no danger, would follow the example, a new scene would be opened to the prospects of this country.

Are the editors of those sections of country fearful that the discussion of political questions will injure the people? Are they in practice hostile to the liberty of the press? Of what advantage is it that there should be freedom of publishing one's opinions in theory, if no editor can be found to exercise the right in practice? It is a truth, and a lamentable one, that there is not now in the whole State of Pennsylvania a single paper that will circulate the doctrines of free trade. Even, in Philadelphia City, which has so many commercial advantages, there is not an editor who will openly avow himself an opponent of the American System, nor do we know of one who would give free admission to essays intended to show the fallacies of the restrictive philosophy, or the mischievous effects of the exercise by the General Government of the power to make roads and canals. We state these facts for the information of our Southern friends, in order that they may see what little chance they have of being heard in those quarters which it is most desirable to reach. There is not at this day a country on this whole continent, Brazil included, where the liberty of the press upon vital questions, is more shackled than in some parts of this boasted land of liberty."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.
The latest London papers contain no news of any importance. The King's health engages the attention of all classes. The Liverpool Chronicle of the 8th says—"The King, notwithstanding the Court men and the bulletin, continues extremely ill; we are sorry to say, we believe his condition to be hopeless. One reason has been assigned for the ambiguous language in which the bulletins have been couched, which explains and accounts for it. It is said that his Majesty insists on seeing every bulletin before it is published, and that his physicians do not wish to give the royal patient more uneasiness by speaking decidedly of his Majesty's complaint. The private account concur in stating, that little hope can be reasonably entertained of his Majesty's recovery.

The London papers contain Paris dates to the 5th. Preparations for the expedition against Algiers were rapidly progressing. General Bourmont had arrived at Toulon. All the ships had received orders to supply themselves with provisions, for four months, for their crews, and one month for the troops on board. The artillery, to be embarked, consists of four batteries, of six guns each, of 80 battering cannon, besides a reserve of 20—the embarkation to be completed before the 15th. Courier & Enquirer.

Notice.

THE Editors of the Richmond Whig, Richmond Intelligencer and National Intelligencer, are requested to stop an advertisement, signed by me, for a Teacher, to take charge of a school in this place, and to forward their accounts for payment.

STEPHEN L. FERRAND.

June 22nd, 1830.

25th

A NEW MAIL ROUTE

FROM RALEIGH TO SALISBURY.

A detailed illustration of a stagecoach, showing its wooden frame, wheels, and the driver's seat at the front. The coach is shown from a side-on perspective, moving along a road.

STAGE FAIR, \$5.

UNDER this arrangement, the stage runs twice a week, and goes through in two days each way. The accommodation is good. Passengers who are traveling from Raleigh to Salisbury, Tennessee, or South of Salisbury, will find this to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route West of Raleigh. Passengers who are traveling from Salisbury North, will find this route, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route that can be travelled to the North, by two days. A passenger who travels this route from Salisbury, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to Washington City, will go it in five days, and will sleep three nights out of five all night.

The Contractor will pledge himself to keep first rate Mail Coaches, and good gentle horses, and drivers of the best kind; and will spare no pains in trying to render those who patronize him, comfortable and safe through his route.

Passengers who are unacquainted with this route, will secure seats by application at Mr. E. P. Guion's Hotel, in Raleigh and at Mr. William H. Slusher's Hotel, in Salisbury.

The stages will leave Salisbury every Wednesday and Saturday, at 6 A. M. and arrive in Raleigh on Thursday and Sunday, 9 P. M. and will leave Raleigh on Tuesdays and Fridays as soon as the Northern stage arrives, and arrive at Salisbury on Thursdays and Saturdays at 9 P. M.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, Contractor.

June 14, 1830.

25th

Negroes Wanted!

THE subscribers are desirous of purchasing one hundred NEGROES, for which they will pay a liberal price in cash. Applications may be made, either by letter or in person, to JOSIAH HURE in MORGANTON, or JAMES HURE in SALISBURY; who will be ready at all times to accommodate those who may wish to exchange Negro property for cash.

JAMES HURE.

25

June 22d, 1830.

Valuable Establishment

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber of ——————— offers his establishment in Lincoln county for sale, lying on Crowder's Creek, on the main road leading from Salisbury to Spartanburg Court House, South Carolina 6 miles from Fullenwider's Parasol, 17 miles from Lincolnton and 21 miles from Yorkville, South-Carolina; due north, containing 1000 Acres of land, of which 100 are now under cultivation. Also, the iron Works are in complete operation, Saw-Mill, Blacksmith shop and all necessary buildings.

The Establishment abounds in the gray, magnetic, and red shot-iron Ores, which are deemed inexhaustible, by superior judges and surpassed by none for their quality. The portage is easy and convenient. A yard of oxen are sufficient to port the Coal and Ore to the forge for daily consumption. There has also been discovered, recently, GOLD in considerable quantities, which bids fair to be valuable. This is in the gold region of the celebrated King's Mountain mine, 6 miles distant, and for Miles is surrounded by no situation in this vicinity. Those who feel disposed of undertaking in the business would do well to call on the subscriber and view the premises, and hear the conditions, as he feels anxious to remove to the Western parts. A good bargain can be had.

MOSES T. ABERNATHY.

June 5, 1830.

6128

To Gold Miners.

THE subscriber having obtained a Patent in the year 1827, for Mills for grinding and washing Ore of Gold and other metals, and his patent having been generally adopted, deserves no necessary caution the public against using similar Mills without his consent. The subscriber thinks it unnecessary to give any description of his Mills, as they are in operation in various parts of the State. His Patents embrace Branch and Ridge Gold. Liberal terms will be conceded to all who make early application for rights, and every information given on application.

WM. H. FOGLER.

5129

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE Yorkville Pioneer, Greensborough Patriot and Raleigh Register, will insert the above advertisement in their respective papers for one month, and forward their accounts for payment.

W. H. F.

Clock for Sale.

THE subscribers have a first rate Brass-Clock, which they will sell low.

HAMPTON & PALMER.

NEW-YORK CHEAP CLOAK Manufactory.

THE subscriber Manufactures, for the Southern and Western trade, and keeps constantly on hand, a very large Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's CLOAKS, made of every description of Silk and Stuff Goods, purchased expressly for the purpose, at the lowest auction prices. These Cloaks are made in the best Style, by persons who have had several years experience in the business; and will be sold, by the quantity, on liberal terms, at prices that will probably make them as safe and profitable a purchase as any description of Goods that can be purchased in this market.

1028.

F. J. CONANT,

184 Maiden Lane, corner of Green St. N. Yo-h.
F. J. C. also manufactures and keeps constantly on hand; for sale, by the quantity, a large and complete assortment of STOCKS, of every description, warranted made of the best of materials, and in the handsomest Style.

No Combination and a Free Trade.

EARTHEN WARE & LOOKING GLASSES.

THOS. J. BARROW, & CO.

Importers, 88 Water-Street, N. York,

OFFER for sale 1,000 Packages Earthenware, Glass, China and Looking Glasses, comprising the most complete assortment ever offered in this market, and which will be repacked to the Country Merchant at the lowest prices. In consequence of having refused to join the Combination for regulating the prices of Crockery, in this city, we have been made the subjects of a most intolerant persecution, the object of which is nothing less than our entire ruin and expulsion from the trade, our characters have been assailed as men of integrity and fair dealing, our credit as a house of responsibility impeached and every endeavor made to ruin it, and to drown the whole our importations through the regular channels have been all stopped, (in consequence of threats thrown out to the Manufacturers in England) so that we have been obliged to employ Agents in Liverpool to make our purchases in such a manner that our names would not appear in the transaction—all the facilities attendant upon obtaining credit for our importations are denied to us, and nothing but cash in Liverpool will obtain for us our needed supplies

POETRY.

Even Blackwood's Magazine for April.

THE FORSAKEN TO THE FALSE ONE.

BY THOMAS CLAYTON MAYLY.

I dare thee to forget me! go whither where thou wilt,
Thy hand upon the vessel's helm, or on the master's bit;
Away! thou'rt free! o'er land and sea, so rush to danger's brink,
But oh thou canst not fly from thought! thy curse will be—to think!

Remember me! remember all—my long enduing love,
That link'd itself to perfidy; the vulture and the dove!
Remember in thy utmost need, I never once did shrink,
But clinging to thee confidingly! thy curse shall be—to think!

Then go, that thought will render thee a dastard in the fight,
That thought, when thou art tempest-tost, will fill thee with affright;

In some wild dungeon mayst thou lie, and counting each cold link,
That binds thee to captivity, thy curse shall be—to think!

Go seek the merry banquet hall, where young maidens bloom;
The thought of us shall make thee there endure a deeper gloom,

That thought shall turn the festive cup to poison while you drink,
And while false smiles are on thy cheek thy curse will be—to think?

Forget me! false one, hope it not! When minstrels touch the string,
The memory of other days will gall thee while they sing;

The airs I used to love will make thy coward conscience shrink,
Aye, ev'ry note will have its sting—thy curse will be—to think!

Forget me! No, that shall not be! I'll haunt thee in the sleep;

In dreams thou'lt cling to slimy rocks that overhang the deep,
Thou'lt shriek for aid! my feeble arm shall hurl thee from the brink,

And when thou wak'st in wild dismay, thy curse will be—to think!

Salisbury Female Academy.

A N Institution, under the above title, for Females exclusively, will be commenced on Monday, July 19, 1830.

The course of instruction will include Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography with the use of the Globes, History, Botany, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy and Belles Lettres; Music, vocal and instrumental; Drawing, and Painting, will form a separate department.

Aware of the indispensable necessity of proportioning the number of instructors to that of pupils, the subscriber, as Principal, pledges himself to employ a competent assistant as soon as his school exceeds twenty, and another for every additional twenty.

The charges for tuition will be regulated by those which have heretofore prevailed in this section of the State.

Arrangements will be made, as soon as possible, for the reception of Boarders by the Principal; they can be received immediately, on moderate terms, into respectable families.

GEO. L. BAKER.

22

Great Bargains in Lands.

T HE subscriber offers for sale thirty or forty thousand acres of Land, situated in Ashe county, N. C. adjoining Burke county on the south, and the Tennessee line on the west and north. This land is surveyed off into tracts of from 800 to 1200 acres each, and the quality of each tract is certified by the surveyor, who has made a plat of his survey which may be seen on application to Mr. White in Salisbury, Mr. C. C. Henderson of Lincolnton, Mr. Thos. J. Forney of Burke county, or to subscriber in Asheville, Buncombe county. A large portion of this land is as good as any in the State. Lead ore has been discovered on different parts of the survey; and gold has been found adjacent to it: the climate is the most healthy and delightful in the world; and at no very distant day, this mountain region of North Carolina must become the favorite part of the state; the land is well timbered, and finely watered. The tracts marked 1st quality will be sold at 75 cents per acre; 2d quality, at 50 cents; and 3d quality, 40 cents per acre. The payments may be made in four yearly installments with interest until paid; and the subscriber will give bond to make title on payment of the money and interest.

So favorable an opportunity for obtaining good and cheap farms, was never before offered in this state. The title to the land is indisputable; warranty deeds will be given to purchasers. Application for further information, and for purchasing any part of these lands, can be made to Mr. White in Salisbury, Mr. C. C. Henderson in Lincolnton, Mr. Thos. J. Forney of Burke county, or to the subscriber.

JOHN BROWN.

1004

N. B. The subscriber also offers about 90,000 acres of land in Buncombe and Haywood counties. Many of these lands contain some of the most valuable minerals in the Union. In a short time the subscriber will be prepared to lease some of these tracts to companies who might be disposed to work the valuable mines of iron, lead, silver, and gold, which they contain. He has already leased out some of the tracts, and has had fair offers for the sale of others. Any part of these lands will be sold, very low; and warranty titles made to purchasers. J. Brown.

Buncombe county, May Sessions, 1830.

WILLIAM C. BYRD to John A. Chaffin: Original Attachment levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant John A. Chaffin is not an inhabitant of this State, On motion of the Plaintiff by his attorney: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for said John A. Chaffin, to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 3d Monday in August next, then and there to replevy or plead, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him for the plaintiff's debt and costs. Witness Jas. Giles clerk of our said court at his office, the third Monday in May, 1830. JOHN GILES, c. e.

638

JOHN GILES, c. e.

REMOVAL.

T HE subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public, that he has REMOVED HIS STORE into his new and spacious building, just finished and fitted up in most elegant style, superior to any in the town: It is the stand formerly owned and occupied by his uncle, Daniel Cress, sen.; on Main street a few doors from the Court-House, west side: Where the subscriber hopes to receive calls from his old customers, and all others who are desirous of buying

Cheap Goods, & Good Goods! He is receiving, at short intervals, direct from Philadelphia and New-York, a well selected and complete assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS, well adapted to this market, and purchased entirely for cash, which will enable him to sell very cheap for CASH, or on time to responsible customers. Among his stock, will be found a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS, Hard-Ware, Groceries, Cutlery, Domestic, &c.

Those who wish to purchase good and cheap Goods, will please call, examine, and judge for themselves.

DANIEL H. CRESS.
Dec. 4th, 1830. 97

N. B. The manufacturing of Stillis and Tin Plate Ware, heretofore conducted by Edward Cress, will hereafter be carried on by the subscriber: who will keep constantly on hand, or manufacture to order,

Stillis, and Tin Plate Ware, made of the best materials, and in the most substantial and fashionable style of workmanship; and hopes, by a strict attention to this branch of business, to merit the patronage of the public.

D. H. CRESS.

THOMAS MULL, Jr., having just received a fresh and extensive assortment of all descriptions of Northern LEATHER and MATERIALS, of the best quality; and having in his employ from 10 to 15 Journeymen, some of whom are equal if not superior to any workmen in the United States—he therefore feels warranted in asserting, that he is able to execute every description of work in his line of business, equal, as to style, neatness and durability, to any thing of the kind in the Union.

Having engaged Mr. EBENEZER DICKSON as Foreman, that gentleman will, at all times, be found in attendance at my shop, (which is on Main street, three doors south of the Court House, and adjoining the Post-Office) to receive orders, deliver work, give receipts for money paid, and generally to accommodate all who may patronize the Establishment.

From my extensive arrangements in business, I am enabled to give long indulgences to responsible dealers.

Grateful for the liberal patronage hitherto received, I shall use every endeavor to merit a continuance of the public favor.

Orders for Boots or Shoes, sent from a distance, shall be promptly executed, and the work sent as per order,

Salisbury, April 2d, 1830. 3025

Salisbury, April 2d, 1830.

WANTED, two first rate workmen, at Ladies' Shoes and Pumps; to whom good wages, and constant employment, will be given, on application as above.

T. MULL, Jr.

To Journeyman Shoemakers.

WANTED, two first rate workmen, at Ladies' Shoes and Pumps; to whom good wages, and constant employment, will be given, on application as above.

T. MULL, Jr.

Cotton Gin Making.

T HE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Davidson, and the adjacent counties, that he continues to carry on, at his shop in Lexington, the business of Making COTTON GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all others, by those who have tried them; and have found a ready sale throughout a large extent of country. His prices shall be as reasonable as at any other shop in the Southern country.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and finished in the shortest possible time.

Repairing of Gins will be done on the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, by the public's humble servant,

HENRY A. CLINGAMON.

Lexington, May 26th, 1830. 21

Salisbury, April 2d, 1830.

WANTED, a Journeyman at the above business: a good workman will meet with constant employ, and liberal wages.

Salisbury, April 2d, 1830.

WANTED, a Journeyman at the above business: a good workman will meet with constant employ, and liberal wages.

Salisbury, April 2d, 1830.

WANTED, a Journeyman at the above business: a good workman will meet with constant employ, and liberal wages.

Salisbury, April 2d, 1830.

WANTED, a Journeyman at the above business: a good workman will meet with constant employ, and liberal wages.

Salisbury, April 2d, 1830.

WANTED, a Journeyman at the above business: a good workman will meet with constant employ, and liberal wages.

Salisbury, April 2d, 1830.

WANTED, a Journeyman at the above business: a good workman will meet with constant employ, and liberal wages.

Salisbury, April 2d, 1830.

WANTED, a Journeyman at the above business: a good workman will meet with constant employ, and liberal wages.

Salisbury, April 2d, 1830.

WANTED, a Journeyman at the above business: a good workman will meet with constant employ, and liberal wages.

Salisbury, April 2d, 1830.

WANTED, a Journeyman at the above business: a good workman will meet with constant employ, and liberal wages.

Salisbury, April 2d, 1830.

WANTED, a Journeyman at the above business: a good workman will meet with constant employ, and liberal wages.

Salisbury, April 2d, 1830.

WANTED, a Journeyman at the above business: a good workman will meet with constant employ, and liberal wages.

Salisbury, April 2d, 1830.

WANTED, a Journeyman at the above business: a good workman will meet with constant employ, and liberal wages.

Salisbury, April 2d, 1830.

WANTED, a Journeyman at the above business: a good workman will meet with constant employ, and liberal wages.

Salisbury, April 2d, 1830.

WANTED, a Journeyman at the above business: a good workman will meet with constant employ, and liberal wages.

Salisbury, April 2d, 1830.

WANTED, a Journeyman at the above business: a good workman will meet with constant employ, and liberal wages.

Salisbury, April 2d, 1830.

WANTED, a Journeyman at the above business: a good workman will meet with constant employ, and liberal wages.

Salisbury, April 2d, 1830.

WANTED, a Journeyman at the above business: a good workman will meet with constant employ, and liberal wages.

Salisbury, April 2d, 1830.

WANTED, a Journeyman at the above business: a good workman will meet with constant employ, and liberal wages.

Salisbury, April 2d, 1830.

WANTED, a Journeyman at the above business: a good workman will meet with constant employ, and liberal wages.

Salisbury, April 2d, 1830.

WANTED, a Journeyman at the above business: a good workman will meet with constant employ, and liberal wages.

Salisbury, April 2d, 1830.

WANTED, a Journeyman at the above business: a good workman will meet with constant employ, and liberal wages.

Salisbury, April 2d, 1830.

WANTED, a Journeyman at the above business: a good workman will meet with constant employ, and liberal wages.

Salisbury, April 2d, 1830.

WANTED, a Journeyman at the above business: a good workman will meet with constant employ, and liberal wages.

Salisbury, April 2d, 1830.

WANTED, a Journeyman at the above business: a good workman will meet with constant employ, and liberal wages.

Salisbury, April 2d, 1830.

WANTED, a Journeyman at the above business: a good workman will meet with constant employ, and liberal wages.

Salisbury, April 2d, 1830.

WANTED, a Journeyman at the above business: a good workman will meet with constant employ, and liberal wages.

Salisbury, April 2d, 1830.

WANTED, a Journeyman at the above business: a good workman will meet with constant employ, and liberal wages.

Salisbury, April 2d, 1830.

WANTED, a Journeyman at the above business: a good workman will meet with constant employ, and liberal wages.

Salisbury, April 2d, 1830.

WANTED, a Journeyman at the above business: a good workman will meet with constant employ, and liberal wages.

Salisbury, April 2d, 1830.

WANTED, a Journeyman at the above business: a good workman will meet with constant employ, and liberal wages.

Salisbury, April 2d, 1830.

WANTED, a Journeyman at the above business: a good workman will meet with constant employ, and liberal wages.

Salisbury, April 2d, 1830.

WANTED, a Journeyman at the above business: a good workman will meet with constant employ, and liberal wages.

Salisbury, April 2d, 1830.

WANTED, a Journeyman at the above business: a good workman will meet with constant employ, and liberal wages.